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COMMITTEE ON THE ELIMINATION OF
DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN

CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS SUBMITTED BY STATES PARTIES UNDER ARTICLE 18 OF THE CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN

Second and third periodic reports of States parties

EQUATORIAL GUINEA*

* For the initial report submitted by the Government of Equatorial Guinea see CEDAW/C/5/Add.50 and Amend.1; for its consideration by the Committee, see CEDAW/C/SR.136 and 138, and *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 38* (A/44/38), paras. 132-168.

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I. GENERAL

The Republic of Equatorial Guinea is located in Central Africa, along the Gulf of Guinea. The country covers a total area of over 28,000 km^2 and its population is estimated at 378,540 inhabitants. This figure has been calculated from the adjustment information provided by the 1983 national population and housing census. These data indicate a total of 181,120 males and 191,420 females (48.6 and 51.4 per cent of the total population respectively) (see annex I).

The country is divided administratively into two regions. The Continental Region (Rio Muni) covers 26,017.42 km^2 and is made up of a continental zone between Cameroon and Gabon and the islands of Corisco, Elobey Grande, Elobey Chico, as well as a number of adjacent small islands. The Island Region covers 2,034 km^2 and is made up of the islands of Bioko and Annobon.

Equatorial Guinea has an annual growth rate of 2.3 per cent (1988-1993). Forty-three per cent of the population is aged under 15 years and 6.4 per cent is aged over 60 years (1991). Life expectancy is 47 years. The fertility rate is 5.55 per thousand (1993).

The country has an equatorial climate with abundant rainfall. The temperature is high and varies little, with an annual average of 29° C. The humidity reaches values in excess of 85 per cent.

The population is made up of a number of ethnic groups, all of the Bantu family: Fang, Bubi, Ndowe, Annobonesa and Bissio.

The official language is Spanish, although a number of ethnic languages are spoken.

The currency is the CFA Franc.

Equatorial Guinea has a free market economy, where business activity is dominated by the private sector. There is also an extensive traditional or subsistence economy. The economy depends primarily on farming and forestry as a source of employment, income and foreign exchange. The main products are cocoa, coffee, timber, bananas, cassava and sweet potatoes.

According to the world development indicators, Equatorial Guinea has been classified as a petroleum exporting country since 1992.

The drop in the prices of Equatorial Guinea's main export products on the world markets has had a marked negative effect on the economy of the country, whose productive activity is currently undergoing a revival after a long period of poor growth and sizeable imbalances.

II. INTRODUCTION

After two hundred years of Spanish colonial rule, Equatorial Guinea gained independence on 12 October 1968.

The capital of the country is Malabo, on the island of Bioko.

On becoming a sovereign national State, Equatorial Guinea suffered a bloody dictatorship from 1969 until August 1979.

Following the *coup d'etat* of 3 August 1979, the country experienced true freedom, thanks to H.E. Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, the President of the Republic, who recognized women's rights for the first time in the history of our people, thus freeing women from the shackles that had held them captive in anachronistic obscurity.

The first step taken by H.E. Obiang Nguema Mbasogo for the benefit of women was to establish the State Secretariat for the Advancement of Women in 1980, whose department enabled women to become involved in matters relating to the development of our country. It subsequently became a ministerial office attached to the Ministry of Labour, and, in 1992, the Department for the Advancement of Women was upgraded to an independent ministry, the "Ministry for the Advancement of Women and Social Affairs", headed by a woman minister.

The Government of Equatorial Guinea ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women on 28 July 1984.

Since then, the role of women has had a considerable effect on national development.

Article 13(c) of the new revised text of the Constitution of Equatorial Guinea clearly states the following: "Women, regardless of their marital status, have equal rights and opportunities with men, before the law, in all spheres of public, private and family life, in the civil, political, economic, social and cultural fields".

III. PART ONE

Articles 1 and 2

When Equatorial Guinea signed and ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women in 1984, it accepted fully and unreservedly the obligation to grant women the same treatment as men in all areas covered by the Convention.

It also agreed to pursue by all appropriate means a policy of eliminating discrimination against women, as required by article 2 of the Convention.

Measures thus exist in that the Ministry for the Advancement of Women and Social Affairs seeks to uphold women's interests and rights through the protection afforded by the law with regard to equality of the sexes, thereby providing a bridge between the women victims and the appropriate agencies.

Despite this progress in eliminating discrimination against women, there is still much to be done. National legislation contains no discriminatory provisions, but the fact that these laws are not applied means that women continue to be deprived of the full enjoyment of their rights, since they still lack the initiative to pursue their rights in a male-dominated society. The Ministry for the Advancement of Women and Social Affairs is committed to redoubling its efforts to achieve true equality in all fields.

One measure was to establish the National "Women and Development" Committee (see annex II), which is a consultative, mobilizing and coordinating body. It is not yet fully constituted and was therefore unable to undertake its responsibility for preparing and presenting this report.

Article 3

See the preceding articles.

Article 4

In the education sector, the Government currently gives greater opportunities to girls than to boys in the distribution of scholarships, in order to achieve equality. In the health sector, free medical and pharmaceutical care is provided for pregnant women, newly-delivered mothers and children.

Article 5

Measures exist such as the Social Welfare Act, which provides for medical care for pregnant women, maternity leave and child-care services.

Article 6

Measures still do not exist because neither the traffic in women nor prostitution is officially recognized.

IV. PART TWO

Article 7

(a) There is no discrimination. Women take part in all elections and referenda, such as the most recent general legislative elections held on 21 November 1993. There are currently three women members of parliament out of a total of 80 seats.

(b) Women do participate but in a very small proportion (see annex III).

(c) The level of participation is much higher than in political life. Virtually all members of associations are women.

Article 8

There has been one woman ambassador. There is currently one women chargé d'affaires at an embassy in Europe. A number of women work in international organizations abroad.

Article 9

1. This is voluntary.

2. The nationality of the children depends to a large extent on the marital status of the mother.

Article 10

(a) Schooling is coeducational. There is no discrimination. The proportion of girls in primary education is greater than at other levels. There are no widespread problems which make it difficult for girls to attend regularly at that age (see annex IV). The proportion of girls starts to drop in secondary education, for a number of reasons: early pregnancy, financial problems, marriage, etc. (see annex V). In higher education, the rate of participation decreases progressively, for the reasons already mentioned and for other reasons (see annex VI). Male students have more opportunities than female students. At the vocational training level, the proportion of females is low but is gradually increasing (see annex VII).

(b) There is no discrimination, except that girls tend to choose certain occupations and voluntarily embark on the related courses of study.

(c) There is a system of coeducation from the pre-school level to university level. There is no discrimination.

(d) There is no discrimination against women, but rather there is now positive discrimination in order to achieve equality. For instance, in the distribution of intermediate and higher scholarships, preference is given to female students.

(e) A national literacy programme is being developed. Literacy training activities are, however, undertaken by various religious congregations, in different parts of the country, with a higher participation of women.

(f) At present, the fact that a girl becomes pregnant while at school does not in itself constitute a reason for her to abandon her studies, as was the case in the past. Also, action is being taken to provide sex education for young people to help them avoid unwanted pregnancies. In addition, the country has a number of occupational skills and vocational training centres, as well as literacy centres and centres for the advancement of women.

(g) There has never been any discrimination, but full participation is a recent development.

(h) Families benefit from education and information programmes on health and social welfare (see annex VIII).

Article 11

1 (a) Women have this right.

(b) There is no discrimination.

(c) There is no discrimination.

(d) There is no discrimination.

(e) The law exists, with no discrimination among beneficiaries (see annex IX).

(f) The law exists and is applied.

2 (a) The law provides for this and is enforced.

(b) The law provides for this and is applied.

(c) These exist through the education system and the private sector, but only 10 per cent of children aged from three to six years so far benefit from these services.

(d) The Employment Act provides for this.

3. Since there are no industries, there is for the time being no need for any scientific or technological review.

Article 12

1. There is no discrimination. On the contrary, women are provided with more care services than men, particularly pregnant women and newly-delivered mothers.

2. Women receive information, and medical care is free of charge for their children.

Article 13

(a) If the woman is married, her husband is entitled to receive family benefit. If the woman is divorced or is the head of the household, she is entitled to receive it.

(b) If a woman has declarable assets in accordance with the banking regulations, she is entitled to receive bank loans.

(c) There is no discrimination. Women practise all forms of sport and participate in cultural events, such as the olympic games, music festivals, cultural seminars, etc.

Article 14

The problems of rural women are being taken into account. There are specific achievements which corroborate this, but there are still some areas that have not received such attention. For instance, under environmental sanitation, agricultural and livestock projects, women in some localities have been provided with drinking-water wells, latrines and health centres, and receive assistance in crop farming and cattle raising.

2 (a) For the last five years or so, the participation of women in the elaboration and implementation of development planning at all levels has risen. The participation of women advisers of the Ministry for the Advancement of Women has also increased.

(b) In places where there is a health centre, women benefit from these facilities.

(c) The Social Welfare Act is not discriminatory.

(d) There is no discrimination. On the contrary, women receive more attention because they are most affected by the absence of training, owing to the lack of opportunity in the past.

(e) There are some two hundred women's production and savings associations in rural areas.

(f) Women participate extensively in community activities.

(g) There is no discrimination except that women are required to comply with the regulations of the banks and financing institutions.

(h) Most women in rural areas do not enjoy adequate living conditions, except those in localities with health centres, who receive medical and pharmaceutical care (see annex X).

Article 15

1. Article 13 (c) of the Constitution recognizes the equality of women and men before the law.

2. However, in civil cases, the force of tradition tends to deprive women of this equality. In particular, the courts and tribunals grant women the same rights to conclude contracts and to administer property, with equal treatment.

3. There is no discrimination with regard to this paragraph, women being entitled to receive compensation for the suffering caused.

4. There is no discrimination with reference to the first part of this paragraph. With regard to the freedom to choose their residence, the regulations governing marriages in Equatorial Guinea lay down that, with very few exceptions, women must reside with their husbands.

Article 16

1 (a) Men and women currently have the same right to enter into marriage. This was not the case previously.

(b) This is currently possible.

(c) Women's rights are often diminished during marriage, and, even more so when the marriage is dissolved.

(d) In some ethnic groups, if the woman is married the children belong to the husband's tribe. If the woman is unmarried, the children belong to her tribe. In other groups, the children belong to the mother if she is unmarried, but a divorced woman must obtain her husband's consent. Legally, in all ethnic groups a divorced woman must take care of the children until they are seven years of age.

(e) This depends on the education and the financial standing of the spouses.

(f) In civil or religious marriages, the spouses have the same rights and responsibilities with regard to guardianship, wardship, custody and adoption of children. In common-law marriages, the husband has all the rights.

(g) The woman keeps her family name. Her profession or occupation may be freely chosen.

(h) In urban areas, women have the same rights as men. In rural areas, these rights are limited.

2. Since the Spanish Civil Code in force in 1968 is still applicable on a provisional basis, the minimum legal age for marriage is 12 years. Only civil and religious marriages are officially registered.

Annex I

ESTIMATED POPULATION BROKEN DOWN BY AGE AND SEX RATIO, 1993

Age groups	Total population	Male		Female	
		Number	%	Number	%
0-4	62 830	31 650	50.4	31 180	49.6
5-9	52 390	26 340	50.3	26 050	49.7
10-14	45 030	22 700	50.4	22 330	49.6
15-19	37 680	18 930	50.2	18 750	49.8
20-24	33 170	16 610	50.1	16 560	49.9
25-29	28 450	13 640	47.9	14 810	52.1
30-34	21 270	9 580	45.0	11 690	55.0
35-39	16 660	7 350	44.1	9 310	55.9
40-44	14 130	6 330	44.8	7 800	55.2
45-49	13 500	5 890	43.6	7 610	56.4
50-54	12 800	5 850	45.7	6 950	54.3
55-59	11 110	5 420	48.8	5 690	51.2
60-64	8 510	4 140	48.6	4 370	51.4
65-69	6 690	3 080	46.0	3 610	54.0
70-74	4 420	1 970	44.6	2 450	55.4
75-79	2 540	1 090	42.9	1 450	57.1
80 +	1 360	550	40.4	810	59.6
TOTAL	372 540	181 120	48.6	191 420	51.4

Source: Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation.

Annex II

REPUBLIC OF EQUATORIAL GUINEA
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

DECREE No. 127, OF 15 SEPTEMBER 1993, ESTABLISHING THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE INTEGRATION OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

The Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, being aware of the importance and value of the contribution of women to the socio-economic development of peoples, is desirous, with a view to strengthening the effective participation of the women of Equatorial Guinea in the development of our country, of promoting at all levels a greater awareness of the socio-cultural, economic and political advancement of women, of creating conditions to enable women to become more aware of their own identity and their rights and, consequently, of bringing about an improvement in the well-being of families and the equitable and sustainable development of our society, bearing in mind that 70 per cent of the population lives in rural areas and that more than 50 per cent of that population is made up of women, who form the main workforce in the agricultural sector or are engaged in other activities, in both the formal and the informal sectors. It is thus necessary to recognize and duly appreciate the many contributions made by women to the family, development and democracy.

Considering the Declaration of Mexico, the Copenhagen Declaration, the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, the Abuja Declaration concerning the economic advancement of African women, the Geneva Declaration for Rural Women, the Bamako Declaration and the Paris resolution on the role of women in development, having regard to the Dakar Conference of 1994, and in conformity with operative paragraph 3 of Section B "Preparatory process", of resolution 36/8 on preparations for the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace", to take place at Beijing in 1995, it is necessary to establish a national committee for the integration of the women of Equatorial Guinea in development.

Accordingly, at the proposal of the Ministry for the Advancement of Women and Social Affairs and after deliberation by the Council of Ministers at its session held on 14 September 1993,

I HEREBY DECREE THE FOLLOWING:

Sole article. The National Committee for the Integration of Women in Development in Equatorial Guinea shall be established with the structure and responsibilities as set out below.

TITLE I

National Committee for the Integration of Women in Development (National Women and Development Committee)

CHAPTER I

Nature and Responsibilities

Article 1. The National Women and Development Committee shall be a consultative, mobilizing and coordinating body for the advancement of women in all spheres of national life.

The Women and Development Committee shall facilitate intersectoral collaboration at the technical level with a view to the implementation of the policies and strategies for the full participation of women in national development.

Article 2. Specifically, the National Women and Development Committee shall be responsible for:

(a) The preparation and submission to the United Nations, Division for the Advancement of Women, in November 1993, of the combined second and third reports under article 18 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;

(b) The preparations for national conferences on the women of Equatorial Guinea;

(c) The preparations for the regional conference on women and development;

(d) The preparations for the United Nations conferences on women, peace and development.

In connection with this specific task, the Committee shall draw up a programme with a well defined schedule of work.

Article 3. In general terms, the National Women and Development Committee shall also be responsible for cooperating with the Ministry for the Advancement of Women and Social Affairs, with a view:

(a) To promoting greater awareness of the economic and social advancement of the women of Equatorial Guinea and thus improving the well-being of families and equitable and sustainable development;

(b) To promoting recognition and appreciation of the many contributions made by women to the family, democracy and development;

(c) To encouraging close cooperation and mutual support between men and women;

(d) To promoting the strengthening of educational and literacy training services for women, and occupational and pre-employment instruction for girls, women graduates, and unemployed and untrained women;

(e) To promoting consideration of the economic needs and well-being of women, in sectoral programmes and policies, so that the role played by women in domestic, productive and community work is duly reflected in the design of development projects;

(f) To encouraging initiatives to enhance the productive capacity, of men and women, particularly of rural women in the most disadvantaged households and of disabled women;

(g) To promoting national and family food security;

(h) To urging planners to ensure that women participate in and benefit directly from all development policies, programmes and projects;

(i) To promoting efforts to alleviate the heavy workload of women, who often devote many hours each day to collecting firewood, carrying water, producing and preparing meals, maintaining the home, caring for the children and, moreover, obtaining income that is essential for the survival of their families;

(j) To promoting better conditions of health and nutrition for mothers and children, and thus to improving the quality of family life;

(k) To encouraging information and education campaigns in order to provide for the specific needs of women, while preserving and promoting their cultural identity;

(l) To encouraging the application of national and international texts for the advancement of women and their rights as human beings;

(m) To promoting the introduction of new laws and institutional proceedings and/or to reforming existing ones, in order to ensure that women have equitable and permanent access to means of production;

Similar measures are to be adopted in order to guarantee to women equality with regard to inheritance, marriage, divorce, widowhood and the custody of children. It is also necessary to adopt legal and administrative measures to protect women against exploitation in the labour, money and production markets;

(n) To encouraging information campaigns on women's initiatives and on their rights using modern and traditional means of communicating;

(ñ) To promoting the creation of a favourable institutional framework in the financial, fiscal, administrative and legal fields;

(o) To encouraging efforts to improve the environment and to alleviating women's burdens through the development of water supplies in rural areas;

(p) To encouraging the organization of information and education campaigns for women and young people with a view to better management of the ecosystem;

(q) To informing women and men and making them aware of the necessity of the role of women in the political, economic, social and cultural process;

(r) To promoting efforts to control parasitic diseases, to prevent sexually-transmitted diseases and AIDS and to combat drug addiction and drugs, as well as health information, education and publicity campaigns in order to bring about a change of attitude and to increase the knowledge of traditional and modern medicine among women and in the community;

(s) To encouraging non-governmental organizations to assist Governments in negotiating conditions that take account of the imperative nature of social development within the context of structural adjustments;

(t) To disseminating the concerns of women, children and older people suffering the effects of natural disasters, civil war, insecurity and destabilization and to condemning all forms of violence against these vulnerable social groups;

(u) To encouraging change in traditional practices and overcoming socio-cultural obstacles that are detrimental to women;

(v) To informing women of their rights;

(x) To preparing the national report on the commitments under the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women and the periodic reports under article 18 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;

(y) To formulating the national plan for the advancement of the women of Equatorial Guinea up to the year 2000.

CHAPTER II

Organizational Structure

Article 4. For the performance of the functions allocated it, the National Women and Development Committee shall be composed of the following organs, without prejudice to their subsequent alteration or abolition or to the establishment of any new organs:

(a) Decision-making and executive organs;

(b) Peripheral organs.

Article 5. In accordance with the stipulations of the preceding article, the Women and Development Committee shall be structured as follows:

Decision-making and executive organs of the National Women and Development Committee

1. Chairperson: Minister for the Advancement of Women and Social Affairs;

2. Vice-chairperson: Secretary-General of the Ministry for the Advancement of Women and Social Affairs;

3. Women and Development focal points representing:

1. Ministry of Foreign and Francophone Affairs

2. Ministry of Justice and Religion

3. Ministry of Territorial Administration and Local Corporations

4. Ministry of Economic Affairs and Trade

5. Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation

6. Ministry of Education

7. Ministry of Health

8. Ministry of Public Works, Housing and Urban Planning

9. Ministry of Labour and Social development

10. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

11. Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries

12. Ministry for Industry, Energy and Small and Medium-sized Enterprise Development

13. Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Crafts

14. Ministry for the Advancement of Women and Social Affairs

15. Ministry of Youth and Sport

16. State Secretariat for the Press, Radio and Television

17. Seven representatives of rural women, one per province

18. Four representatives of non-governmental organizations, two per region

19. One social welfare officer

20. One agricultural extension officer

21. One consultant (United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Development Fund for Women);

4. Secretary: Director-General of the Ministry for the Advancement of Women and Social Affairs.

Article 6. The National Women and Development Committee shall meet at least every thirty (30) days and whenever convened by its Chairperson. Minutes of each meeting shall be drawn up, signed by the Secretary and endorsed by the Chairman.

Article 7. The Chairperson of the National Women and Development Committee may invite to meetings of the Committee such experts, technicians and officials as she deems appropriate, and such persons shall have the right to speak but not to vote during discussions.

Article 8. The Women and Development Committee shall be organized in the following sub-committees:

(a) Education/Training Subcommittee;

(b) Legislation Subcommittee;

(c) Health Subcommittee;

(d) Income-generating Activities Subcommittee.

Article 9. The Education/Training Subcommittee shall be made up of:

1. All the representatives of the different ministries indicated in article 5;

2. The representatives of non-governmental organizations;

3. Two representatives of rural women.

Article 10. The Legislation Subcommittee shall be made up of:

1. The representative of the Ministry of Justice and Religion;

2. The representative of the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Local Corporations;

3. The representative of the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Crafts;

4. The representative of the Ministry of Labour and Social Development;

5. The representative of the Ministry for the Advancement of Women and Social Affairs;

6. The representative of the Ministry of Education;

7. The representative of the Ministry of Youth and Sport;

8. Two representatives of rural women;

9. Two representatives of non-governmental organizations.

Article 11. The Income-generating Activities Subcommittee shall be made up of:

1. The representative of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Trade;

2. The representative of the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation

3. The representative of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry;

4. The representative of the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries;

5. The representative of the Ministry for Industry, Energy and Small and Medium-sized Enterprise Development;

6. The representative of the Ministry for the Advancement of Women and Social Affairs;

7. One representative of non-governmental organizations.

Article 12. The Health Subcommittee shall be made up of:

1. The representative of the Ministry of Health;

2. The representative of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry;

3. The representative of the Ministry of Education;

4. The representative of the State Secretariat for the Press, Radio and Television;

5. The representative of the Ministry for the Advancement of Women and Social Affairs;

6. Two representatives of non-governmental organizations;

7. Two representatives of rural women.

TITLE III

Peripheral Organs

Regional, provincial and district committees

Article 13. For the purposes of implementation of the decisions of the National Women and Development Committee throughout the national territory, regional Women and Development committees shall be established in Malabo and Bata, and provincial and district Women and Development committees shall be established in the provincial and district capitals. Nevertheless, if necessary, other offices may be established in newly-created municipalities and other localities whose size so warrants, such offices being under the authority of the district committee.

CHAPTER I

Regional Women and Development Committees

Article 14. The regional Women and Development committees shall be the organs responsible for executing the decisions and monitoring the programmes of the National Committee within the territory of their region and shall be made up of:

1. Regional delegates of the Ministry for the Advancement of Women and Social Affairs;

2. Women and Development focal point representing the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry;

3. Women and Development focal point representing the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries;

4. Women and Development focal point representing the Ministry of Education;

5. Women and Development focal point person representing the Ministry of Health;

6. Women and Development focal point representing the Ministry for Industry, Energy and Small and Medium-sized Enterprise Development;

7. The provincial governors of Bioko Norte and Litoral;

8. Four representatives of non-governmental organizations at the level of each region.

Article 15. In addition to other responsibilities delegated by the National Women and Development Committee and/or assigned under its rules, the regional committees shall have the following role and responsibilities:

(a) To develop and submit projects to the Ministry for the Advancement of Women and Social Affairs taking account of the priority needs of the provinces and districts within their jurisdiction;

(b) To ensure the monitoring of programmed activities.

CHAPTER II

Provincial Women and Development Committees

Article 16. The provincial committees shall be the organs responsible for promoting the implementation of Women and Development programmes within the territory of their province and shall be made up of:

1. The provincial delegate of the Ministry for the Advancement of Women and Social Affairs;

2. The provincial governor;

3. Women and Development focal point representing the Ministry of Education;

4. Women and Development focal point representing the Ministry of Health;

5. One agricultural extension officer;

6. Two representatives of non-governmental organizations.

[Text missing]

Article 21. The national, regional, provincial and district committees shall be governed by their own rules duly laid down and issued by the Women and Development Committee.

Article 22. The Ministry for the Advancement of Women and Social Affairs shall be responsible for directing the policy of the National Women and Development Committee and for incorporating it in the national development plans.

Repealing Clause

All provisions of equal or lower rank that conflict with the contents of this Decree are hereby repealed.

Final Provision

This Decree shall come into effect on the date of its publication by the national communication media.

I so direct by the present Decree, issued in the city of Malabo, this fifteenth day of September, nineteen hundred and ninety-three.

FOR A BETTER GUINEA

(*Signature and stamp*)

Obiang Nguema Mbasogo
President of the Republic

Annex III

NUMBER OF WOMEN EMPLOYED IN THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION OF EQUATORIAL GUINEA, BY BRANCH, 1990

Branch	Number	%
Health assistants	287	23.2
Cleaning staff	281	22.7
Primary teachers (graduates, diploma-holders and auxiliary staff)	239	19.3
Auxiliary administrative, statistical and accounting staff	81	6.5
Servants, cooks	72	5.8
Receiving cashiers	41	3.3
Administrative officials	40	3.2
Postal and telecommunications staff	33	2.7
Clerks	29	2.3
Home economics extension officers	26	2.1
Secondary or university teachers	20	1.6
Executive secretaries	18	1.5
Nurses, child care workers, etc.	14	1.1
Administrative officers	13	1.0
Announcers	12	1.0
Agricultural production overseers	11	0.9
Physicians	8	0.6
Financial controllers	7	0.6
Laboratory workers and biologists	3	0.2
Lawyers	2	0.2
Engineers	2	0.2
Total	1 239	100.0

Source: Census of public servants.

Annex IV

PRIMARY EDUCATION

School year	Pupils enrolled				Successful pupils		
	Sex		Total	% Girls	Sex		% Girls
	Male	Female			Male	Female	
1991/92	32 001	29 515	61 516	47.9	16 507	14 836	47.3
1992/93	37 496	35 229	72 725	48.4			
Schools: 796 Teachers: 1 531 Male teachers: 1 099 Female teachers: 432 % Females: 28.2 Official age: 6-14 years							

Annex V

A. Secondary education, school year 1992/93

	Grade	Sex		Total	% Girls
		Male	Female		
Pupils enrolled	First	2 890	1 829	4 719	38.7
Pupils enrolled	Second	1 997	992	2 989	33.2
Pupils enrolled	Third	1 490	608	2 098	28.9
Pupils enrolled	Fourth	1 304	445	1 749	25.4
Pupils enrolled	Fifth	331	35	366	10.4
Pupils enrolled	Sixth	535	92	627	14.6
Pupils enrolled	Pre-university	306	58	364	15.9
Total		8 853	4 059	12 912	31.4

B. Statistical data for secondary education: school year 1992/93

Pupil ratios by grade and class

The 12,912 pupils making up the national secondary-school student body are divided into seven grades and split into 256 classes. The national pupil/class ratio is **50:43.**

The variations in this ratio according to the different grades are as follows:

For the country as a whole

1st (91)	2nd (63)	3rd (43)	4th (33)	5th (10)	6th (9)	Pre-university (7)
51.85	47.44	48.79	53	36.6	69.66	52

For the continental region

1st (61)	2nd (39)	3rd (27)	4th (18)	5th (8)	6th (4)	Pre-university (2)
53.28	47.28	42.74	49.22	36.12	64	58

For the Island Region

1st (30)	2nd (24)	3rd (16)	4th (15)	5th (2)	6th (5)	Pre-university (5)
48.96	47.71	59	57.53	38.5	74.2	49.6

The 4,059 girls make up 31.44 per cent and the 8,853 boys 68.56 per cent of the secondary-school student body.

The proportions are 28.2 per cent and 71.8 per cent for the continental region and 36.37 per cent and 63.63 per cent for the island region.

Percentage of girls by grade

For the country as a whole

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	Pre-university
38.75%	33.18%	28.98%	25.44%	9.56%	14.67%	15.93%

For the continental region

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	Pre-university
34.52%	29.50%	25.47%	20.20%	7.96%	8.98%	11.20%

For the island region

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	Pre-university
48.12%	39.12%	33.26%	30.82%	15.58%	18.60%	18.15%

Source: Ministry of Education.

Annex VI

HIGHER EDUCATION

In Equatorial Guinea there are two university education centres: the Distance Learning University linked to Madrid (UNED) and the National School of Administration (ENA).

Between 1982 and 1993, fourteen students, including five women, graduated from UNED. The teaching staff currently includes eight women.

From 1984 to 1992, a total of 233 people attended ENA, including 11 women. It has 22 teachers, two of whom are women: one a biologist and the other an arts graduate who is professor of technical English and ecology. The latter is also the school's principal.

Annex VII

PROPORTION OF WOMEN IN VOCATIONAL TRAINING

In addition to the primary and secondary schools, there are training centres that provide opportunities, without distinction based on sex, for those who, for whatever reason were unable to pursue further education and who wish to acquire occupational skills (agriculture, specialization in crop farming and livestock breeding, administration, health care, dressmaking and tailoring, electricity, motor vehicle manufacture, bricklaying, plumbing and home economics), such as the School of Agricultural Training (ECA), the 12 de Octubre Centre for Occupational Skills and Vocational Training (CFPO), the María Auxiliadora College and the Nana Mengue Social Development Centre in Malabo. Although the number of female students is still small, some progress has been made, as indicated below.

Between 1989 and 1993, the Agricultural Training School produced 76 graduates, of whom 14 were women or girls, accounting for 18.4 per cent of the total. Between 1989 and 1993, 671 students attended the 12 de Octubre CFPO, including 335 women or girls, accounting for 49.9 per cent of the total. Between 1989 and 1992, the María Auxiliadora College was attended by 304 students, of whom 263 were female, representing 85.5 per cent of the total.

The student roll of the Nana Mangue Social Development Centre has always been made up of women, and from 1989 to 1992 there were 115 students.

Annex VIII

PROPORTION OF WOMEN AWARE OF AND USING CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS BY COUNTRY (1978-1989)

Country and year of recording	Aware of any method (%)	Have used a method at any time (%)
Benin (1981/82)	40.0	36.0
Cameroon (1978)	34.0	11.0
Nigeria (1981/82)	33.0	14.0
Equatorial Guinea (1989)	13.3	12.0

Source: World Fertility Survey.

Annex IX

NUMBER OF PEOPLE COVERED UNDER THE SOCIAL SECURITY SYSTEM BY SEX

Island region

Men	*Women*
176	106
313	114
445	
403	
214	

Continental region

Men	*Women*
4 378	349

Life benefits

Men		*Women*
--	24	Widowhood
11	12	Orphanhood
14	--	Old age
1	--	Disability

Annex X

NUMBER OF TOWNSHIPS WITH HEALTH CENTRES, 1990

Regions, provinces and districts	Number of townships	Townships with health centres	%
CONTINENTAL REGION	588	132	22.4
Litoral Province	127	25	19.7
Bata	63	15	23.8
Mbini	34	8	23.5
Kogo	30	2	6.7
Centro Sur Province	135	36	26.7
Evinayong	48	25	52.1
Acurenam	26	0	0.0
Niefang	61	11	18.0
Kie Niem Province	166	23	13.9
Ebebiyin	65	15	23.1
Micomeseng	56	8	14.3
Nsok Nsomo	45	0	0.0
Wele Nzas Province	160	48	30.0
Mongomo	52	9	17.3
Añisok	62	15	24.2
Aconibe	24	12	50.0
Nsork	22	12	54.5
ISLAND REGION	65	14	21.5
Bioko Norte Province	22	5	22.7
Malabo	10	2	20.0
Baney	12	3	25.0
Bioko Sur Province	34	9	26.5
Luba	20	6	30.0
Riaba	14	3	21.4
Annobón Province	9	0	0.0
Annabón	9	0	0.0
Total	653	146	22.4

Source: Ministry of Health.